

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,	)	
	)	
Plaintiff,	)	
	)	
v.	)	No.: 3:08-CR-48-TAV-CCS-9
	)	
PORFIRIO ROJAS,	)	
	)	
Defendant.	)	

**MEMORANDUM OPINION AND ORDER**

This criminal case is before the Court on the defendant's motion for a sentence reduction [Doc. 574]. In the defendant's motion, the defendant requests that the Court resentence him pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c)(2) and in accordance with Amendment 782 and Amendment 788 to the United States Sentencing Guidelines Manual. The government has responded [Doc. 580], deferring to the Court's discretion as to whether, and to what extent, to grant any such reduction, subject to the limitations of 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c)(2) and section 1B1.10 of the United States Sentencing Guidelines Manual.

**I. Standard of Review**

"Federal courts are forbidden, as a general matter, to modify a term of imprisonment once it has been imposed, but the rule of finality is subject to a few narrow exceptions." *Freeman v. United States*, 131 S. Ct. 3685, 2690 (2011) (internal citation and quotation marks omitted). One exception is identified in 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c)(2):

[I]n the case of a defendant who has been sentenced to a term of imprisonment based on a sentencing range that has subsequently been lowered by the Sentencing Commission . . . , the court may reduce the term

of imprisonment, after considering the factors set forth in section 3553(a) to the extent that they are applicable, if such a reduction is consistent with applicable policy statements issued by the Sentencing Commission.

The United States Supreme Court has interpreted § 3582(c)(2) as setting forth two requirements for a sentence reduction. First, “the defendant [must] ha[ve] been sentenced to a term of imprisonment based on a sentencing range that has subsequently been lowered by the Sentencing Commission[.]” *United States v. Riley*, 726 F.3d 756, 758 (6th Cir. 2013) (internal quotation marks and citation omitted). Second, “such reduction [must be] consistent with applicable policy statements issued by the Sentencing Commission.” *Id.* (internal quotation marks omitted). If the reviewing court determines that the defendant is eligible for a sentence reduction, then “[t]he court may then ‘consider whether the authorized reduction is warranted, either in whole or in part, according to the factors set forth in § 3553(a).’” *United States v. Thompson*, 714 F.3d 946, 949 (6th Cir. 2013) (quoting *Dillon v. United States*, 560 U.S. 817, 826 (2010)).

In determining whether a defendant has been sentenced to a term of imprisonment based on a sentencing range that has subsequently been lowered by the Sentencing Commission, the Court must first determine “the amended guideline range that would have been applicable to the defendant had the relevant amendment been in effect at the time of the initial sentencing.” *Dillon*, 560 U.S. at 827 (internal quotation marks and citation omitted); *see also* U.S. Sentencing Guidelines Manual § 1B1.10(b)(1). Other than substituting Amendment 782 for the corresponding provision applicable when the defendant was originally sentenced, the Court “shall leave all other guideline application

decisions unaffected.” *Id.* And the Court “shall not” reduce a defendant’s term of imprisonment to a term “less than the minimum of the amended guideline range,” nor to a term “less than the term of imprisonment the defendant has already served.” *Id.* § 1B1.10(b)(2)(A), (C).<sup>1</sup> In addition to these limits, section 1B1.10 states that a court must also consider the § 3553 factors and the danger to the public created by any reduction in a defendant’s sentence. *Id.* at cmt. n.1(B). A court may further consider a defendant’s post-sentencing conduct. *Id.*

## **II. Analysis**

Amendment 782 to the Guidelines, which became effective on November 1, 2014, revised the Guidelines applicable to drug-trafficking offenses by reducing by two levels the offense levels assigned to the drug quantities described in section 2D1.1. U.S. Sentencing Guidelines Manual App. C, amend. 782. Amendment 782 also makes corresponding changes to section 2D1.11. Amendment 788, which became effective on November 1, 2014, as well, identified Amendment 782 as retroactive. U.S. Sentencing Guidelines Manual App. C, amend. 788.

Section 1B1.10 of the Sentencing Guidelines addresses reductions under § 3582(c)(2):

In determining whether, and to what extent, a reduction in the defendant’s term of imprisonment under 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c)(2) and this policy statement is warranted, the court

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<sup>1</sup> Section 1B1.10 provides one exception to the rule that a defendant may not receive a sentence below the amended guideline range—namely, if the defendant originally received a below-guideline sentence “pursuant to a government motion to reflect the defendant’s substantial assistance to authorities.” U.S. Sentencing Guidelines § 1B1.10(b)(2)(B). That is the case here.

shall determine the amended guideline range that would have been applicable to the defendant if the amendment(s) to the guidelines listed in subsection (d) had been in effect at the time the defendant was sentenced.

U.S. Sentencing Guidelines Manual § 1B1.10(b). Amendment 782 is listed in subsection (d). *Id.* § 1B1.10(d).

A defendant's amended guidelines range is calculated by using the procedures set forth in section 1B1.1(a). *Id.* § 1B1.10 cmt. n.1(A); *United States v. Joiner*, 727 F.3d 601, 604 (6th Cir. 2013). Accordingly, in calculating a defendant's amended guidelines range, the reviewing court ordinarily must first substitute the revised base offense level provided by Amendment 782 and then apply the trumping provisions of sections 5G1.1 and 5G1.2 as appropriate. *See Joiner*, 727 F.3d at 605 (discussing the procedure for calculating a defendant's amended guideline range in light of the revised base offense levels for crack cocaine offenses provided by Amendment 750).

Section 5G1.1 provides, in relevant part, that “[w]here the statutorily required minimum sentence is greater than the maximum of the applicable guideline range, the statutorily required minimum sentence shall be the guideline sentence.” U.S. Sentencing Guidelines Manual § 5G1.1(b). Section 5G1.2 provides, in relevant part, that “the sentence to be imposed on a count for which the statute (1) specifies a term of imprisonment to be imposed; and (2) requires that such term of imprisonment be imposed to run consecutively to any other term of imprisonment, shall be determined by that statute and imposed independently.” *Id.* § 5G1.2(a).

Therefore, defendants whose sentences were subject to the trumping provisions of sections 5G1.1 and 5G1.2 ordinarily are not eligible for a sentence reduction as a result of Amendment 782, because their original sentences were not based on a sentencing range that has subsequently been lowered by the Sentencing Commission, and a reduction would not be permitted by the applicable policy statements issued by the Sentencing Commission. *See Joiner*, 727 F.3d at 604–09 (finding that a defendant was not eligible for a sentence reduction under Amendment 750); *United States v. Williams*, 512 F. App’x 594, 597–600 (6th Cir. 2013) (same).

Section 1B1.10(c) alters this analysis for defendants who have received a departure below a mandatory minimum sentence for their substantial assistance to the government. *See* 18 U.S.C. § 3553(e) (providing that a departure below a mandatory minimum sentence for a defendant’s substantial assistance “shall be imposed in accordance with the guidelines and policy statements issued by the Sentencing Commission pursuant to section 994 of title 28, United States Code”). For this class of defendants, “the amended guideline range shall be determined without regard to the operation of § 5G1.1 (Sentencing on a Single Count of Conviction) and § 5G1.2 (Sentencing on Multiple Counts of Conviction).” U.S. Sentencing Guidelines Manual § 1B1.10(c).

Here, the defendant is among the class of defendants covered by section 1B1.10(c). Before the defendant’s sentencing, the government moved for a downward departure pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3553(e) [Doc. 443]. The Court granted that motion and

sentenced the defendant to 84 months' imprisonment for his drug offense, which is 30 percent below the defendant's restricted guideline range, followed by 60 months' imprisonment for his firearms offense [Doc. 465]. Therefore, as the government concedes, the defendant is eligible for a sentence reduction pursuant to § 3582(c)(2).<sup>2</sup>

Because the trumping provisions of sections 5G1.1 and 5G1.2 no longer apply, the Court calculates the defendant's amended guideline range by first substituting the appropriate revised base offense level provided by Amendment 782, and then making any adjustments in accordance with the defendant's original sentence. *Id.* § 1B1.10(b)(1) (providing that "the court shall substitute only the amendments listed in subsection (d) for the corresponding guideline provisions that were applied when the defendant was sentenced and shall leave all other guideline application decisions unaffected"). Therefore, the defendant's revised base offense level is 32, and his new total offense level is 29. A total offense level of 29 and a criminal history category of I results in an amended guidelines range of 87 to 108 months' imprisonment. *Id.* § 5A.

The Court may depart downward from this amended range in an amount comparable to the downward departure that the Court originally granted for the defendant's substantial assistance. *Id.* § 1B1.10(b)(2)(B). Because the defendant

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<sup>2</sup> The defendant also asks the Court to grant him an additional variance because he is scheduled for deportation when he completes his term of imprisonment, and thus is foreclosed from certain programming options within the Bureau of Prisons [*Id.* at 3–5]. Such a claim is not properly before the Court, as the scope of § 3582(c) proceedings is limited. *See Dillon v. United States*, 560 U.S. 817, 831 (2010) (noting that § 3582(c)(2) "does not authorize a resentencing" but rather simply "permits a sentence reduction within the narrow bounds established by the Commission[.]" and thus the district court properly declined to address aspects of the defendant's motion that were "outside the scope of the proceedings authorized by § 3582(c)(2)").

originally received a 30 percent departure from the restricted guideline range for his drug offense, he is eligible for a reduced sentence of 61 months' imprisonment for that offense, followed by a term of 60 months' imprisonment for his firearms offense.

In determining the appropriate amount by which to reduce the defendant's sentence, the Court considers the sentencing factors set forth in 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a), the nature and seriousness of the danger to any person or the community that may be posed by a reduction in the defendant's term of imprisonment, and the defendant's post-sentencing conduct. 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c)(2); U.S. Sentencing Guidelines Manual § 1B1.10 cmt. n.1(B).

The Court finds as an initial matter that the § 3553(a) factors that applied at the time of the defendant's sentencing also apply today. In regard to these factors and in the context of the instant motion, the Court considers the nature and circumstances of the defendant's offense and his role in the offense, along with his history and characteristics.

The Court also considers the need for the sentence imposed to reflect the seriousness of the offense, to promote respect for the law, to provide just punishment for the offense, to afford adequate deterrence, to protect the public from further crimes of the defendant, and to provide the defendant with needed education and training, medical care, or other correctional treatment.<sup>3</sup> Further, the Court considers the kinds of sentences

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<sup>3</sup> The Court, however, is not intending to, and is not, imposing or lengthening the defendant's sentence to enable the defendant to complete a treatment program or otherwise promote rehabilitation. *See generally* *Tapia v. United States*, 131 S. Ct. 2382 (2011).

available and the sentencing range, the need to avoid unwarranted disparities, and the need to provide restitution to any victims. *See* 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a).

Regarding the defendant's post-sentencing conduct and the risk of danger to the community resulting from a sentence reduction, the Court notes that the government states that the defendant has incurred disciplinary sanctions on two occasions, but that it has no other specific information to present in opposition to a sentence reduction [Doc. 580 p. 4]. Thus, it appears that the defendant's post-sentencing conduct has been acceptable, and it does not appear that a sentence reduction will create an inordinate risk of danger to any person or the community.

After considering section 1B1.10 and the relevant § 3553(a) factors, the Court finds that a reduction to a term of 61 months' imprisonment for his drug offense, followed by 60 months' imprisonment for his firearms offense, is appropriate.<sup>4</sup> In making this determination, the Court is particularly influenced by the changes in base offense levels resulting from Amendment 782. The Court has also taken into consideration the risk that the defendant poses to public safety, the nature and circumstances of the defendant's offense, the defendant's personal history and characteristics, and the defendant's post-sentencing conduct.

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<sup>4</sup> The Court notes that the defendant seeks a sentence as low as 57 months' imprisonment for his drug offense [Doc. 574 pp. 1, 6]; however, the lowest sentence authorized by Amendment 782 is a term of 61 months' imprisonment for that offense.



### III. Conclusion

For these reasons, the defendant's motion [Doc. 574] is **GRANTED**, and the defendant's sentence is **REDUCED** to **61 months' imprisonment** for his drug offense, followed by a term of **60 months' imprisonment** for his firearms offense. If this sentence is less than the amount of time the defendant has already served, the sentence shall be reduced to a "time served" sentence. U.S. Sentencing Guidelines Manual § 1B1.10(b)(2)(C).

Except as otherwise provided in this order, all provisions of the judgment dated December 30, 2010 [Doc. 465], shall remain in effect.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

s/ Thomas A. Varlan  
CHIEF UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE